

# **FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO TEENAGE PREGNANCY IN BUENAVISTA, GUIMARAS**

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**ABSTRACT** This study was conducted to determine the factors contributing to teenage pregnancy. Descriptive research design was used in this study. The thirty identified teenagers that engaged in the teenage pregnancy willing to participate from selected barangay in Buenavista, Guimaras were the respondents. The data needed were gathered using the researcher-made questionnaires undergone validity and reliability of value of 0.83. The statistical tools used were frequency count, degrees of freedom and chi-square. Results revealed that majority of the respondents have age ranging from 18-21 years old, single, attained high school level, and have a monthly income of 5,000 below. Most of the respondents got pregnant at the age of 17-18 years old. Further study revealed that the respondents were not significantly influenced by factors contributes to teenage pregnancy when group according to current age, age got pregnant, civil status, education and monthly income.

**Keywords:** Teenage, Pregnancy, factors

## **INTRODUCTION**

### **Background of the Study**

Teenage pregnancy is the condition of being pregnant of adolescence aged 10 to 19. Those who are affected are the girl herself up to the national society. The victims of teenage pregnancy are the girl herself, her child, her parents and relatives and the national society as a whole. It will also probably make her economically vulnerable. The Millennium Development Goals are eight international development goals that the UN member states have agreed to achieve by the year 2015. It includes eradicating extreme poverty and attaining universal primary education. In fact, among the six ASEAN major economies, the Philippines ranked the highest rate in teenage pregnancy. Over the past few decades, teenage pregnancy has become a public concern which has generated a great deal of attention in the locality. Increasing awareness of the social and economic consequences of teenage pregnancy has led to a consensus opinion among policymakers and the public that teenage pregnancy and childbearing is a significant social problem. It has been linked to the group of other social issues, such as welfare dependency, child health, and well-being, out of wedlock births, fatherhood responsibility, child abuse and neglect, school drop-out and workforce development. Teenagers are prone to pregnancy. Almost every year there is a rapid increase in the number of pregnant youths. Parents either the father or mother of the youths chose to leave their children behind because of the fact that they cannot handle anymore their obligation as parents.

This study was anchored on the Erik Erikson's Theory of Psychosocial Development that every person has his or her own unique identity. This identity is composed of the different personality traits that can be considered positive or negative. These personality traits can also be innate or acquired, and they vary from one person to another based on the degree of influence that the environment has on the individual. The bottom line is that as human beings, we possess many characteristics that are honed in many different aspects that eventually define who we are.

According to Erikson's theory, we all encounter a certain crisis that contributes to our psychosocial growth at each of the eight stages of psychosocial development. Whenever we experience such crisis, we are left with no choice but to face it and think of ways to resolve it. Failure to overcome such crisis may lead to significant impact on our psychosocial development.

This study was conducted to determine the Factors Contributing to Teenage Pregnancy. Contributing Factors will be the determinant on how extent teenage pregnancy.

## **Statement of the Problem**

This study aimed to determine the Factors Contributing to teenage pregnancy in Buenavista, Guimaras and the rate of teenagers that engaged in teenage pregnancy. Specifically, it will aim to answer the following question:

1. What is the demographic profile of the respondents in terms of age (age of the time got pregnant), educational attainment, civil status, type of school attended and Monthly Income of the parents?
2. What are the contributing factors of teenage Pregnancy, when group according to Age, Educational attainment, Civil Status and monthly Income of the parents?
3. What is the significant difference between the profile of the respondents when group according to the current age, age at the time of pregnant, civil status, education, and monthly income?

## **METHODOLOGY**

Descriptive research design was used in this study to determine the factors that contribute the teenage pregnancy in the selected Barangay of Buenavista, Guimaras. The respondents of this study were the identified teenagers that were engaged in teenage pregnancy willing to participate in the research from the selected Barangay of Buenavista, Guimaras. The data needed in the study was gathered using the answer the researcher-made questionnaires undergone validity and reliability of value of 0.83. The questionnaires administer personally by the researchers. A letter was sent addresses to each Barangay Captain for approval to gather data for the research.

The various data gathered were subjected to statistical treatment to present the profile and the extent of influence of the identified factors, problems encountered and possible solutions. The following formula was used. For problem 1: The Frequency Count. The frequency count was used to determine the number of respondents who answered on a particular statement in determining the Factors Contributing of teenage pregnancy in Buenavista, Guimaras. For problem 2: Degrees of Freedom. Is the number of values in the final calculation of a statistic that are free to vary was used in determining the Factors Contributing to Teenage Pregnancy when group according to profile and taken as a whole. For problem 3: Chi-square goodness of fit test. Was used in order to determine the significant difference between the Factors Contributing to Teenage Pregnancy and respondents when categorized according to their age, educational attainment, civil status, type of school attended and monthly income of parents.

The data collected were tallied and tabulated. Statistical tools used were frequency count, mean and percentage using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences Program.

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS**

### **Profile of the Respondents**

Table 1 presents the profile of the respondents. Results revealed that out of 30 respondents, there were 25 Or 83.3% belonging to age bracket 18-21 years old and 5 Or 16.7% belonging to age bracket 22 & above years old. As to age got pregnant there were 7 or 23.3% belonging to age 15-16 years old and 23 or 76.7 belonging to age 17-18 years old. As to civil status, there were 20 or 66.7% were single and 10 or 33.3% were married. With regards to education there was 1 or 3.3% elementary level, 1 or 3.3% elementary graduate, 13 Or 43.3% high school level, 7 or 23.3% high school graduate, 7 or 23.3% college level, and 1 Or 3.3% college graduate. In terms of monthly income, there were 20 or 66.7% Php. 5,000, 9 or 30.0% below Php.5,001-10,000, and 1 or 3.3% Php.10,001-15,000.

**Table 1. Profile of the Respondents**

	Profile	Frequency	Percent
Current Age	18-21 y/o	25	83.3
	22 & above y/o	5	16.7
Age at the time got Pregnant	15-16 y/o	7	23.3
	17-18 y/o	23	76.7
Civil Status	Single	20	66.7
	Married	10	33.3
Education	Elementary Level	1	3.3
	Elementary Graduate	1	3.3
	High School Level	13	43.3
	High School Graduate	7	23.3
	College Level	7	23.3
Monthly Income	College Graduate	1	3.3
	Below Php. 5,000	20	66.7
	Php. 5,001 – 10,000	9	30.0
	Php. 10,001 – 15,000	1	3.3
Total		30	100.0

**A. Sexual Education**

The overall mean for the items in this category was 3.36 described as, "Disagree". On the individual item in the questionnaire, "Exposed to sex education" (M=3.70), described as "Agree"; the rest categorized to Curious about sex education" (3.37); "Interested to experience sexual intercourse" (3.20); and "Experimenting about the affectivity of sex" (3.17) described as "Disagree".

Sexual Education was in disagreement as factors that contribute in teenage pregnancy. This implies that the respondents perceived that sexual education does not contribute in teenage pregnancy.

**Table 2. Sexual Education**

Item	Mean	Interpretation
1. An exposed to sex education.	3.70	Agree
2. Curious about sex	3.37	Disagree
3. Interested to experience sexual intercourse	3.20	Disagree
4. Experimenting about the affectivity of sex	3.17	Disagree
Over-all Mean	3.36	Disagree

*Scale: Strongly Agree(4.20-5.00); Agree(3.40-4.19); Neutral (2.60-3.39); Strongly Disagree (1.80-2.59); and Undecided(1.00-1.79)*

**B. Media**

The overall mean for the items in this category was 3.25 described as, "Disagree". On the individual item in the questionnaire, "Watching pornographic video on cell phone and internet"(M=3.27); "Reading pornographic magazine" (M=3.30); "Listening on radio which usually arouses sexual activity"(M=3.37); and "Trying what I saw on tv, internet etc' (M=3.07) were described as "Disagree".

Media was in disagreement as factors that contribute in teenage pregnancy. This implies that the respondents perceived that media does not contribute in teenage pregnancy.

**Table 3. Contributing Factors to Teenage as to Media**

Item	Mean	Interpretation
1. Watching pornographic video on cell phone and internet	3.27	Neutral
2. Reading pornographic magazine	3.30	Neutral
3. Listening on radio which usually arouses sexual activity	3.37	Neutral
4. Trying what I saw on tv, internet etc.	3.07	Neutral
Over-all Mean	3.45	Neutral

*Scale: Strongly Agree(4.20-5.00); Agree(3.40-4.19); Neutral (2.60-3.39); Strongly Disagree (1.80-2.59); and Undecided(1.00-1.79)*

### C. Peer Pressure

The overall mean for the items in this category was 3.45 described as, "Agree". On the individual item in the questionnaire, "Am always influenced by my peer" (M=3.27); "Pressure to use alcoholics drinks with my peers" (M=3.50); "Visit unauthorized places which usually engage in sexy shows" (M=3.07); and "Believe that peer advice is good for me" were described as "Agree" were described as "Agree".

Peer Pressure was agreed as the factor that contributes to teenage pregnancy. This implies that the respondents that peer pressure contributes in teenage pregnancy as to influence by peers, pressure to use alcoholic drunk and believed in peer advise in good except in disagreed in terms of visitation in unauthorized places which usually engage in sexy shows.

**Table 4. Contributing Factors to Teenage as to Peer Pressure**

Item	Mean	Interpretation
1. Am always influenced by my peer	3.27	Agree
2. Pressure to use alcoholics drinks with my peers	3.50	Agree
3. Visit unauthorized places which usually engage in sexy shows	3.07	Disagree
4. Believe that peer advice is good for me	3.47	Agree
Over-all Mean	3.45	Agree

*Scale: Strongly Agree(4.20-5.00); Agree(3.40-4.19); Neutral (2.60-3.39); Strongly Disagree (1.80-2.59); and Undecided(1.00-1.79)*

### D. Usage of Contraceptives

The overall mean for the items in this category was 3.22 described as, "Disagree". On the individual item in the questionnaire, "Not afraid of using contraceptives" (M=3.47); and "Practice pre-marital sex without the aid of contraceptive" (M=3.43) were described as "Agree" while "My partner doesn't like to use contraceptives" (M=3.03); and "Using pills or condom during sexual intercourse" (M=2.93) were described "Disagree".

Usage of contraceptives, in general, was in disagreement as for the factor that contributes in teenage pregnancy. This implies that the respondents perceived usage of contraceptives does not contribute in teenage pregnancy, when categorized to partner doesn't like to use contraceptives and using of pills and condom during sexual intercourse but agreed in the practice of pre-marital sex without did of contraceptives were afraid to used contraceptives.

**Table 5. Contributing Factors to Teenage as to Usage of Contraceptives**

Item	Mean	Interpretation
1. Not afraid of using contraceptives	3.47	Agree
2. Practice pre-marital sex without the aid of contraceptive	3.43	Agree
3. My partner doesn't like to use contraceptives	3.03	Disagree
4. Using pills or condom during sexual intercourse	2.93	Disagree
Over-all Mean	3.22	Disagree

*Scale: Strongly Agree(4.20-5.00); Agree(3.40-4.19); Neutral (2.60-3.39); Strongly Disagree (1.80-2.59); and Undecided(1.00-1.79)*

### E. Parents Influence

The overall mean for the items in this category was 3.43 described as, "Agree". On the individual item in the questionnaire, "Not allowed to have a boyfriend" (M=3.53); "Not allowed to go on a date"(M=3.40); "Facing a curfew at home" (M=3.73); and "Never listen to others suggestions and advice" (M=3.43).

Parental Influence was in agreement as the factor that contributes to teenage pregnancy. This implies that the respondents perceived that contribute in teenage pregnancy prescription of rules of parents as describe not to have a boyfriend, not allowed to date, curfew at home at not listening to other suggestions and advice by the parents and also implies that the respondents to violate parents implied rules.

**Table 6. Contributing Factors to Teenage as to Parents Influence**

Item	Mean	Interpretation
1 .Not allowed to have boyfriend	3.53	Agree
2. Not allowed to go on a date	3.40	Agree
3. Facing a curfew at home	3.73	Agree
4. Never listen to others suggestions and advices	3.43	Agree
Over-all Mean	3.53	Agree

*Scale: Strongly Agree(4.20-5.00); Agree(3.40-4.19); Neutral (2.60-3.39); Strongly Disagree (1.80-2.59); and Undecided(1.00-1.79)*

### 3. Significant Differences between the profile of the respondents when group according to the current age, age at the time of pregnant, civil status, education, and monthly income

Table 7 presents that there was no significant difference between the profile of the respondents when grouped according to the current age, age got pregnant, civil status, education, and monthly income. With regards to current age, the result was --1.299 as computed and 1.253 as p-value. With regards to age got pregnant the result was -1.365 as computed and 0.657 as p-value. As to civil status, the result was -1.655 as computed and 0.876 as p-value. As to education, the result was 5.665 as computed and 0.876 as p-value. As to monthly income the result was 5.980 as computed and as0.055 p-value.

The results imply that the current age, age got pregnant, civil status, education, and monthly income cannot influence the teenage pregnancy.

Table 7. Significant Differences between the profile of the respondents when group according to age, educational attainment, civil status and monthly income of the parents

Variables	Computed	P-value	Interpretation
Current age	-1.299	1.253	Not Significant
Age got pregnant	-1.365	0.657	Not Significant
Civil status	-1.655	0.876	Not Significant
Education	5.665	0.876	Not Significant
Monthly income	5.980	0.055	Not Significant

### CONCLUSIONS

Based on the findings of the study, the researchers drew the following conclusions:

1. That the majority of the respondents belong to age bracket 18-21 years old and the majority of them were single, non-high school graduate, and have a monthly income of below Php.5,000.
2. That the respondents were agree that the contributing factors to teenage pregnancy are sexual education at school, media, peer pressure, usage of contraceptives and parental guidance. This implies that the contributing factors must be given attention to reduce the number of teenage pregnancy in the Municipality of Buenavista.
3. That the respondents were not significantly influenced by factors contributes to teenage pregnancy when grouped according to the current age, age got pregnant, civil status, education, and monthly income. This implies that the profile of the respondent has nothing to do on teenage pregnancy among the respondents in the study.

### RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the foregoing findings and conclusions, the researchers made the following recommendations:

1. School should educate children about sex education so that they will not be curious about it and they will be aware of the consequences if they will engage in pre-marital sex. Parents and teachers should work collaboratively in teaching and educating students how vital education is in their lives and not engage themselves in pre-marital sex.
2. Parents should give much attention to their teenage children and give advice to them on things they must need to do. Parents should also check the sites being visited or watched by their children and also check the mobile phone on things being downloaded.
3. The Department of Health and Department of Social Welfare and Development should provide action together with government to provide incentives and make a program that addresses this concern to prevent the increasing status of teenage pregnancy in this Municipality.

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